

Implementation of a Primary Care Intervention to Improve Care for Women with Urinary Incontinence

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Background

 Many women initially present to primary care clinician with complaint of urinary incontinence (UI)

- Current UI care is lacking in primary care setting
 - Appropriate care given less than half the time in primary care setting (Anger et al, 2013)







Development of Quality Indicators for Women With Urinary Incontinence

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Quality of Care Indicators

General UI

- 1. UI-focused Hx
- 2. Hx of pharm rx
- 3. Symptoms severity
- 4. Pelvic exam
- 5. Urinalysis
- 6. Pelvic floor exercises

Stress UI

- 7. Weight loss recommended
- 8. Pharmacologic rx not given
- 9. Treatment response documented

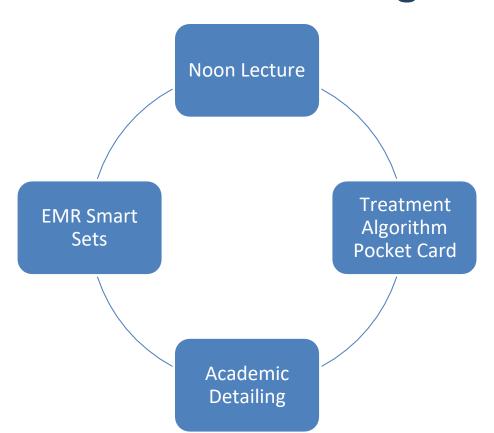
Urge UI

- 10. Fluid intake hx
- 11. Behavioral modification
- 12. If Rx given, also rec behavioral modification

Hypothesis & Aims

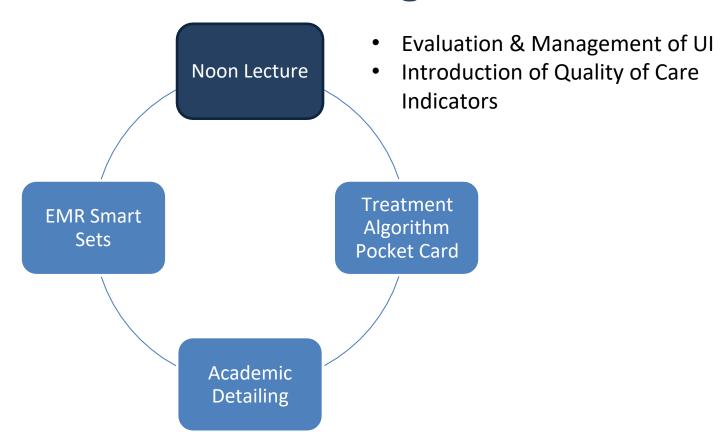
- Hypothesis: Improving primary care of UI may lead to
 - Better utilization of specialist care
 - Earlier initiation of treatment
 - Improved patient satisfaction
- Aim: Design & implement a pilot primary care intervention to improve care for women with UI

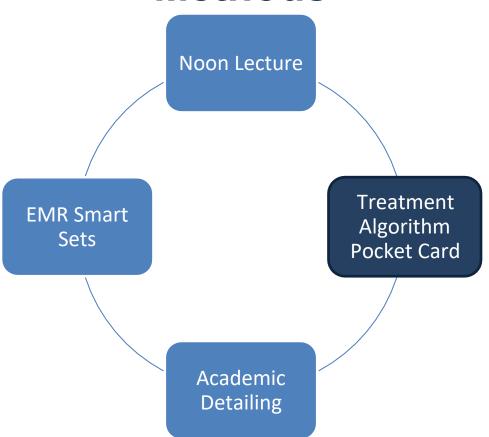
Intervention Design





Intervention Design





Urinary Incontinence Quality Indicators

History

- Focused History (leak with cough/laugh/sneeze vs. urgency, leaking at night)
- 2. Prior pharmacologic treatment
- 3. Symptom severity (bother, pads per day, # of episodes)
- Fluid intake (amount and type)

Physical

- Pelvic Exam (Assess Kegel strength, prolapse, vaginal atrophy)
- 6. Urinalysis (microhematuria? UTI?)

Plan:

Stress Urinary Incontinence (Predominant)

- 7. Weight loss (if overweight)
- 8. Pelvic floor exercises (Kegels)
- 9. Do not RX anticholinergic

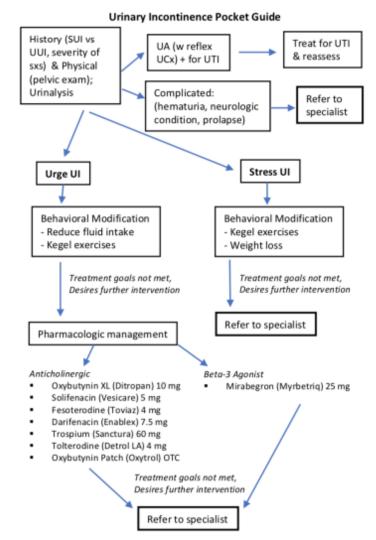
Urge Urinary Incontinence (Predominant)

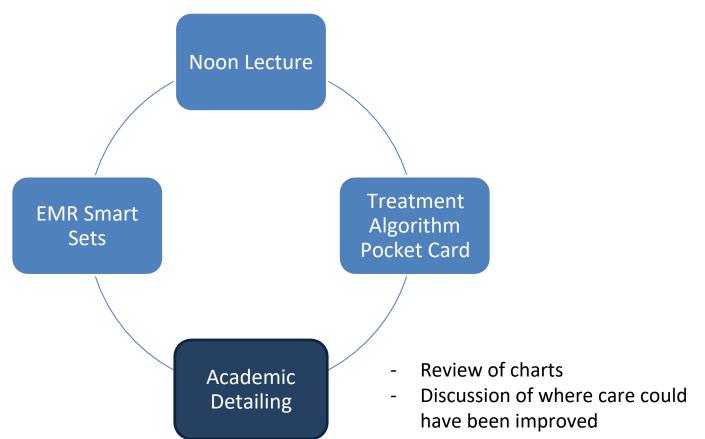
- 10. Behavioral Modification (fluid restriction, cut caffeine)
- 11. Pelvic floor exercises (Kegels)
- 12. Consider anticholinergic or beta 3 agonist
 - a) Start with lower dose, increase as tolerated

Mixed Urinary Incontinence

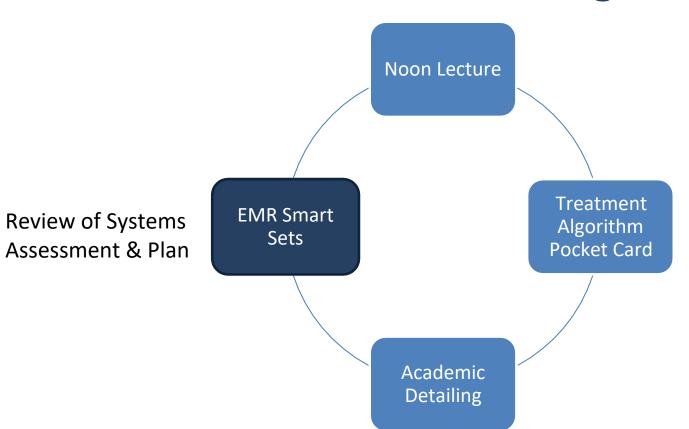
Treat predominant symptoms, consider combination of above

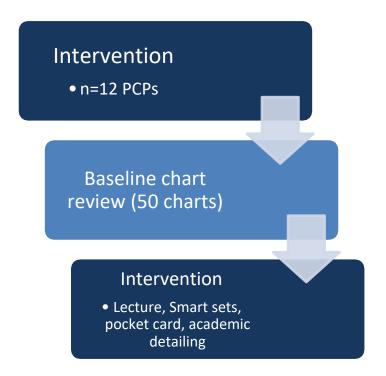
Template: .incontinenceROS / .incontinencePlan **Questions**: Jennifer.anger@cshs.org, karyn.eilber@cshs.org, a.Lenore.ackerman@cshs.org

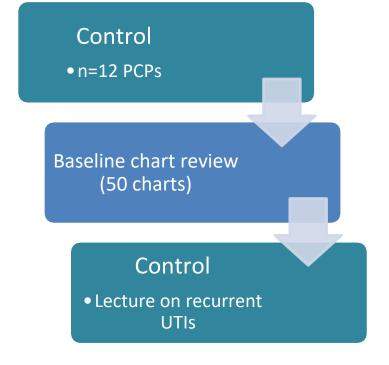


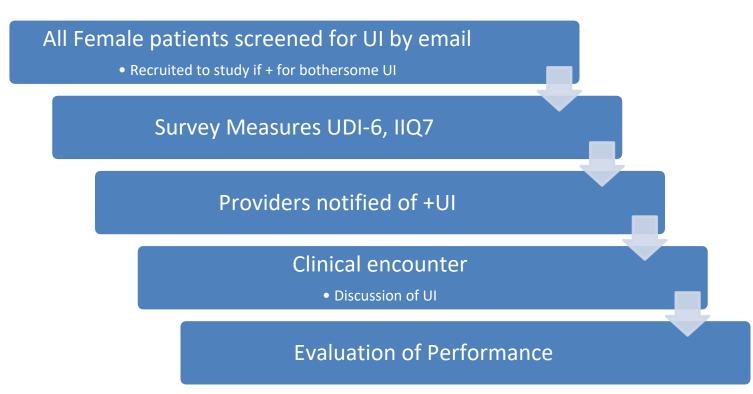


Intervention Design









Methods

Intervention

• Baseline 50 charts



Intervention

• Post-intervention prospective 50 charts



Control

Baseline 50 charts



Control

Prospective 50 charts

Results

Of women who reported bothersome UI (n=166), only 17% (n=29) discussed this with their primary care doctor

No significant difference in adherence to QIs

 Referral rates decreased from 56% to 10% in intervention arm (vs 40% to 20% in control)

Conclusions

Primary care focused intervention feasible and well-received

Difficulty in promoting UI discussion between PCP and patient

 Larger trial needed to assess scalability and detect both systems and patient-level differences



Thank You





